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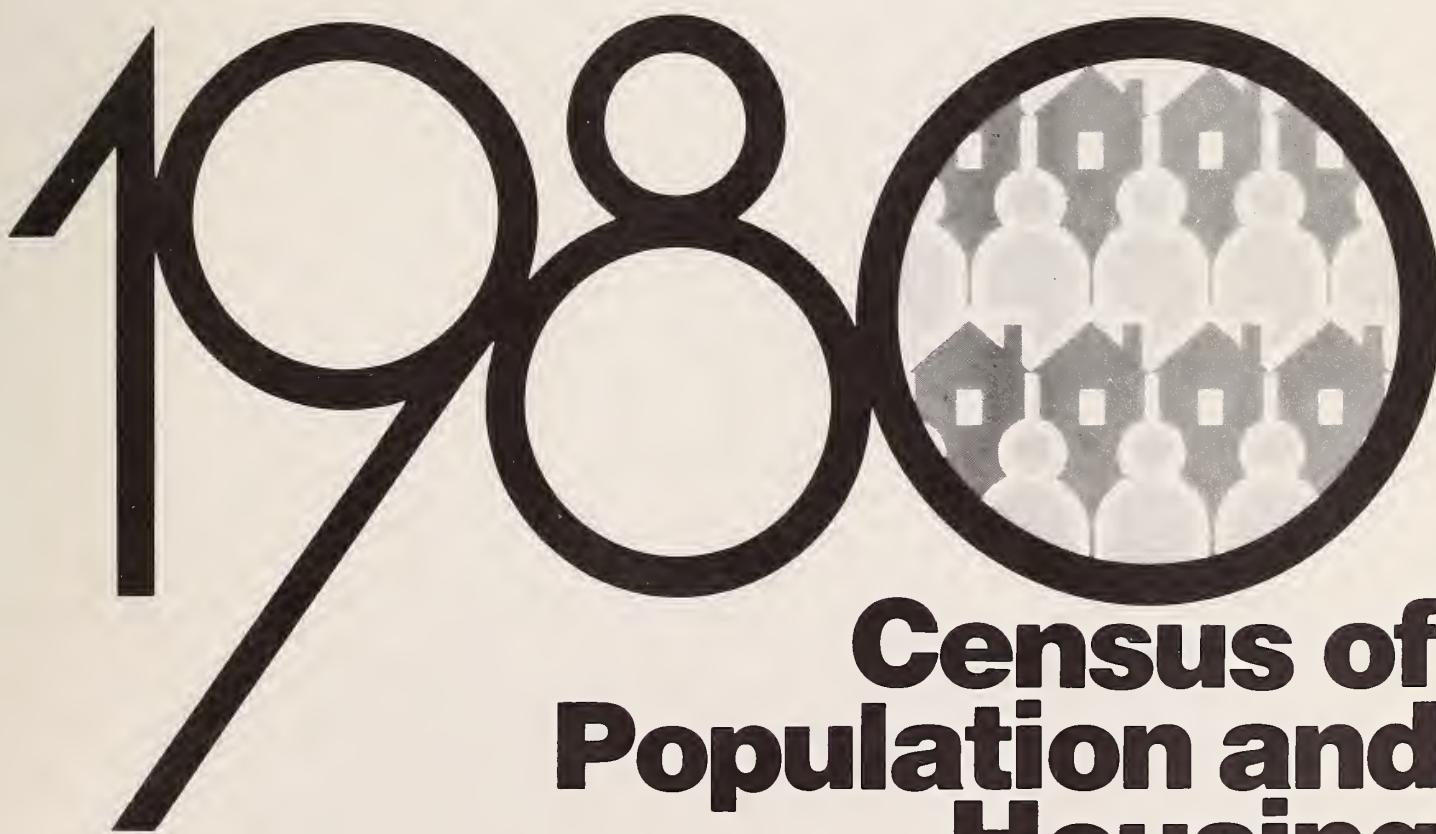
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Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COUNTIES AND SELECTED PLACES



Census of Population and Housing

1980

Census of Population and Housing

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

PART 10

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PHC80-S2-10

COUNTIES AND SELECTED PLACES

Issued January 1983



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
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Deputy Secretary
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Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman, Director

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GENERAL

This report presents sample data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on social, economic, and housing characteristics for the residents of the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-S2 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Supplementary Reports) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

This report was developed to give data users early access to data which were collected on a sample basis in the 1980 census.

The statistics presented here are being issued in advance of their separate publication in the reports, *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C; and *Characteristics of Housing Units, Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B. Data comparable to the estimates shown in this report are also available for additional geographic areas on Summary Tape Files 3 and 4. Selected data items are available in the reports, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3.

The 1980 population census figures presented here may differ from those

shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Changes may also result from the weighting technique used to inflate the sample figures shown in this report to 100-percent population and housing unit control totals. For further discussion of weighting, see appendix D.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to an appreciable extent the comparability between 1980 census data and 1970 census data for most characteristics.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and nine detailed tables. There are two numbered series of tables. Tables P-1 through P-5 present population statistics, and tables H-1 through H-4 present housing statistics.

Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., census designated places). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered

in this report. Appendix C briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data, sampling variability, calculation of measures of sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instructions and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

DERIVED FIGURES

This report presents means, medians, and percents, as well as certain rates and ratios. The median—a type of average—is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. Percents and other derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e. "—"). Medians for income, gross rent, and owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "Less than \$2,000," it is shown as "\$2,000—." When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the initial value of the terminal category is given followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "\$250 or more," it is shown as "\$250+."

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable, or that derived measures are not shown when the base is less than 100, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals or housing units. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on “Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.”)
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised

respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression are as follows: counts of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 10 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area;

characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 10 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 10 or the number of renters is at least 10. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for complete-count (100-percent) data are 15 or more persons and 5 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 30-person or 10-housing unit criteria to be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

TABLE P-1. GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE DISTRICT	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
		WASHINGTON CITY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
URBAN AND RURAL			
TOTAL PERSONS	638 333	638 333	638 333
URBAN	638 333	638 333	638 333
RURAL	-	-	-
FARM	-	-	-
AGE			
TOTAL PERSONS	638 333	638 333	638 333
UNDER 5 YEARS	34 044	34 044	34 044
5 TO 9 YEARS	36 256	36 256	36 256
10 TO 14 YEARS	42 390	42 390	42 390
15 TO 19 YEARS	57 335	57 335	57 335
20 TO 24 YEARS	69 655	69 655	69 655
25 TO 29 YEARS	65 754	65 754	65 754
30 TO 34 YEARS	57 152	57 152	57 152
35 TO 44 YEARS	74 297	74 297	74 297
45 TO 54 YEARS	63 366	63 366	63 366
55 TO 59 YEARS	35 158	35 158	35 158
60 TO 64 YEARS	28 616	28 616	28 616
65 TO 74 YEARS	46 166	46 166	46 166
75 TO 84 YEARS	21 876	21 876	21 876
85 YEARS AND OVER	6 268	6 268	6 268
MEDIAN	31.2	31.2	31.2
FEMALE	342 880	342 880	342 880
UNDER 5 YEARS	16 809	16 809	16 809
5 TO 9 YEARS	17 762	17 762	17 762
10 TO 14 YEARS	21 084	21 084	21 084
15 TO 19 YEARS	29 541	29 541	29 541
20 TO 24 YEARS	37 327	37 327	37 327
25 TO 29 YEARS	34 711	34 711	34 711
30 TO 34 YEARS	29 791	29 791	29 791
35 TO 44 YEARS	38 633	38 633	38 633
45 TO 54 YEARS	34 179	34 179	34 179
55 TO 59 YEARS	19 517	19 517	19 517
60 TO 64 YEARS	16 285	16 285	16 285
65 TO 74 YEARS	28 262	28 262	28 262
75 TO 84 YEARS	14 412	14 412	14 412
85 YEARS AND OVER	4 567	4 567	4 567
MEDIAN	32.4	32.4	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
IN HOUSEHOLDS	606 538	606 538	606 538
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	135 569	135 569	135 569
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: MALE	50 619	50 619	50 619
FEMALE	67 844	67 844	67 844
SPOUSE	77 094	77 094	77 094
OTHER RELATIVES	232 489	232 489	232 489
NONRELATIVES	42 923	42 923	42 923
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	2.39	2.39	2.39
PERSONS PER FAMILY	3.28	3.28	3.28
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS			
HOUSEHOLDS	254 032	254 032	254 032
1 PERSON	100 080	100 080	100 080
2 PERSONS	65 175	65 175	65 175
3 PERSONS	34 480	34 480	34 480
4 PERSONS	24 407	24 407	24 407
5 PERSONS	13 792	13 792	13 792
6 OR MORE PERSONS	16 098	16 098	16 098
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
FAMILIES	135 569	135 569	135 569
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	63 866	63 866	63 866
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	77 421	77 421	77 421
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	32 113	32 113	32 113
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	48 461	48 461	48 461
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	28 154	28 154	28 154
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS			
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	31 795	31 795	31 795
INMATE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL	2 215	2 215	2 215
INMATE OF HOME FOR THE AGED	2 866	2 866	2 866
INMATE OF OTHER INSTITUTION	2 031	2 031	2 031
IN MILITARY QUARTERS	2 308	2 308	2 308
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	15 974	15 974	15 974
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS	6 401	6 401	6 401
MARITAL STATUS			
MALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	238 418	238 418	238 418
SINGLE	110 356	110 356	110 356
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	86 308	86 308	86 308
SEPARATED	14 971	14 971	14 971
WIDOWED	9 065	9 065	9 065
DIVORCED	17 718	17 718	17 718
FEMALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	287 225	287 225	287 225
SINGLE	117 592	117 592	117 592
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	83 544	83 544	83 544
SEPARATED	21 648	21 648	21 648
WIDOWED	38 472	38 472	38 472
DIVORCED	25 969	25 969	25 969
FERTILITY			
WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS	170 003	170 003	170 003
CHILDREN EVER BORN	169 512	169 512	169 512
PER 1,000 WOMEN	997	997	997

TABLE P-2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES
	THE DISTRICT	WASHINGTON CITY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH			
TOTAL PERSONS	638 333	638 333	638 333
NATIVE	597 774	597 774	597 774
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE	245 609	245 609	245 609
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE	346 659	346 659	346 659
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	5 506	5 506	5 506
FOREIGN BORN	40 559	40 559	40 559
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	109 311	109 311	109 311
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	103 446	103 446	103 446
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	5 865	5 865	5 865
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	2 761	2 761	2 761
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	2 231	2 231	2 231
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	530	530	530
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	3 104	3 104	3 104
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	2 835	2 835	2 835
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	269	269	269
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	494 978	494 978	494 978
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	453 002	453 002	453 002
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	41 976	41 976	41 976
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	16 086	16 086	16 086
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	12 668	12 668	12 668
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	3 418	3 418	3 418
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	25 890	25 890	25 890
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	23 531	23 531	23 531
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	2 359	2 359	2 359
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY			
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	295 131	295 131	295 131
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN	140 168	140 168	140 168
DRIVE ALONE	93 914	93 914	93 914
CARPOOL	46 254	46 254	46 254
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	112 100	112 100	112 100
WALKED ONLY	33 813	33 813	33 813
OTHER MEANS	3 766	3 766	3 766
WORKED AT HOME	5 284	5 284	5 284
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.23	1.23	1.23
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	182 267	182 267	182 267
NURSERY SCHOOL	7 303	7 303	7 303
PUBLIC	4 003	4 003	4 003
PRIVATE	3 300	3 300	3 300
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	75 817	75 817	75 817
PUBLIC	63 935	63 935	63 935
PRIVATE	11 882	11 882	11 882
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	39 845	39 845	39 845
PUBLIC	33 410	33 410	33 410
PRIVATE	6 435	6 435	6 435
COLLEGE	59 302	59 302	59 302
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER	398 653	398 653	398 653
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	64 417	64 417	64 417
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	66 860	66 860	66 860
4 YEARS	101 817	101 817	101 817
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	56 081	56 081	56 081
4 OR MORE YEARS	109 478	109 478	109 478
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	67.1	67.1	67.1
RESIDENCE IN 1975			
PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER	603 154	603 154	603 154
SAME HOUSE	351 301	351 301	351 301
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES	234 776	234 776	234 776
SAME COUNTY	136 639	136 639	136 639
DIFFERENT COUNTY	98 137	98 137	98 137
SAME STATE	-	-	-
DIFFERENT STATE	98 137	98 137	98 137
ABROAD	17 077	17 077	17 077
VETERAN STATUS			
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	510 111	510 111	510 111
VETERAN	71 710	71 710	71 710
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	14.1	14.1	14.1
MALE VETERAN	66 873	66 873	66 873
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	29.2	29.2	29.2
WORK DISABILITY STATUS			
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	437 788	437 788	437 788
WITH A WORK DISABILITY	43 259	43 259	43 259
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	28 506	28 506	28 506
PREVENTED FROM WORKING	23 106	23 106	23 106
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS			
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	437 788	437 788	437 788
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	10 849	10 849	10 849
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	71 096	71 096	71 096
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	12 817	12 817	12 817

TABLE P-3. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	515 769	515 769
LABOR FORCE	325 396	325 396
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	63.1	63.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	319 738	319 738
EMPLOYEE	298 107	298 107
UNEMPLOYED	21 631	21 631
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6.8	6.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	190 373	190 373

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	282 321	282 321
LABOR FORCE	164 301	164 301
PERCENT OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	58.2	58.2
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	163 385	163 385
EMPLOYEE	153 497	153 497
UNEMPLOYED	9 888	9 888
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6.1	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	118 020	118 020

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	282 321	282 321
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	27 062	27 062
IN LABOR FORCE	16 814	16 814
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	39 022	39 022
IN LABOR FORCE	28 153	28 153

CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
EMPLOYEE PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	298 107	298 107
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	164 937	164 937
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	87 152	87 152
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	8 446	8 446
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	24 582	24 582
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	12 575	12 575
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	415	415

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
EMPLOYEE PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	298 107	298 107
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	97 151	97 151
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	39 603	39 603
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	57 548	57 548
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	103 781	103 781
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	13 909	13 909
SALES OCCUPATIONS	16 594	16 594
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL	73 278	73 278
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	52 103	52 103
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	5 589	5 589
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	6 855	6 855
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	39 659	39 659
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	1 588	1 588
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	15 035	15 035
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	28 449	28 449
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	7 587	7 587
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	10 597	10 597
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	10 265	10 265

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
EMPLOYEE PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	298 107	298 107
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	1 118	1 118
CONSTRUCTION	10 549	10 549
MANUFACTURING	13 474	13 474
NONDURABLE GOODS, DURABLE GOODS	10 338	10 338
TRANSPORTATION	3 136	3 136
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	13 954	13 954
WHOLESALE TRADE	7 005	7 005
RETAIL TRADE	4 028	4 028
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	30 777	30 777
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	17 302	17 302
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	20 595	20 595
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	20 222	20 222
HEALTH SERVICES	82 762	82 762
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	22 285	22 285
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	28 376	28 376
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	32 101	32 101
	76 321	76 321

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979	357 570	357 570
WORKED IN 1979	344 753	344 753
50 TO 52 WEEKS	210 001	210 001
40 TO 49 WEEKS	43 681	43 681
1 TO 39 WEEKS	91 071	91 071
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	272 243	272 243
50 TO 52 WEEKS	189 111	189 111
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	69 516	69 516
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	27 384	27 384
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	16.3	16.3

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
FAMILIES	135 569	135 569
NO WORKERS	21 031	21 031
1 WORKER	46 559	46 559
2 OR MORE WORKERS	67 979	67 979

TABLE P-4. INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

INCOME IN 1979

THE DISTRICT	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES
	THE DISTRICT	WASHINGTON CITY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HOUSEHOLDS.	254 032	254 032	254 032
LESS THAN \$5,000.	38 929	38 929	38 929
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	18 289	18 289	18 289
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	20 380	20 380	20 380
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	40 412	40 412	40 412
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	34 201	34 201	34 201
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	25 362	25 362	25 362
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	33 738	33 738	33 738
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	23 072	23 072	23 072
\$50,000 OR MORE	19 649	19 649	19 649
MEIAN.	16 211	16 211	16 211
MEAN.	21 990	21 990	21 990

FAMILIES.	135 569	135 569	135 569
LESS THAN \$5,000.	15 690	15 690	15 690
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	8 816	8 816	8 816
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	9 398	9 398	9 398
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	19 588	19 588	19 588
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	17 315	17 315	17 315
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	13 967	13 967	13 967
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	20 590	20 590	20 590
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	15 897	15 897	15 897
\$50,000 OR MORE	14 308	14 308	14 308
MEDIAN.	19 099	19 099	19 099
MEAN.	25 769	25 769	25 769

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER	183 578	183 578	183 578
LESS THAN \$2,000.	30 513	30 513	30 513
\$2,000 TO \$2,999.	13 776	13 776	13 776
\$3,000 TO \$4,999.	18 399	18 399	18 399
\$5,000 TO \$7,999.	22 629	22 629	22 629
\$8,000 TO \$9,999.	14 293	14 293	14 293
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	30 187	30 187	30 187
\$15,000 TO \$24,999.	33 127	33 127	33 127
\$25,000 TO \$49,999.	17 731	17 731	17 731
\$50,000 OR MORE	2 923	2 923	2 923
MEDIAN.	8 909	8 909	8 909
MEAN.	11 983	11 983	11 983

PER CAPITA INCOME	8 963	8 963	8 963
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS	9 033	9 033	9 033

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY
IN 1979

NO WORKERS.	10 932	10 932	10 932
1 WORKER.	20 208	20 208	20 208
2 OR MORE WORKERS	34 169	34 169	34 169

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

FAMILIES.	135 569	135 569	135 569
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	73 665	73 665	73 665
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	60 499	60 499	60 499
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	48 461	48 461	48 461
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	33 549	33 549	33 549
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	13 681	13 681	13 681
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	21 863	21 863	21 863

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	165 302	165 302	165 302
65 YEARS AND OVER	30 545	30 545	30 545

PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	610 454	610 454	610 454
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	139 377	139 377	139 377
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	105 990	105 990	105 990
60 YEARS AND OVER	99 273	99 273	99 273
65 YEARS AND OVER	71 047	71 047	71 047

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

FAMILIES.	20 507	20 507	20 507
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	15.1	15.1	15.1
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	16 153	16 153	16 153
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	13 441	13 441	13 441
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	13 789	13 789	13 789
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	12 108	12 108	12 108
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	6 257	6 257	6 257
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	2 192	2 192	2 192

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	38 508	38 508	38 508
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	23.3	23.3	23.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	9 792	9 792	9 792
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	113 356	113 356	113 356

PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	18.6	18.6	18.6
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	37 596	37 596	37 596
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	27 852	27 852	27 852
60 YEARS AND OVER	17 929	17 929	17 929
65 YEARS AND OVER	13 396	13 396	13 396

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	13.9	13.9	13.9
BETWEEN 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	23.0	23.0	23.0
BETWEEN 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	27.6	27.6	27.6
BETWEEN 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	36.9	36.9	36.9

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	AMERICAN WHITE		ASIAN BLACK AND ALEUT		PACIFIC ISLANDER		AMERICAN WHITE		ASIAN BLACK AND ALEUT		PACIFIC ISLANDER	
	THE DISTRICT						WASHINGTON CITY					
TOTAL PERSONS	174 705	448 370	1 014	6 883	17 777	174 705	448 370	1 014	6 883	17 777		
FEMALE	92 968	241 954	478	3 671	9 566	92 968	241 954	478	3 671	9 566		
UNOER 5 YEARS	4 644	28 640	52	232	1 001	4 644	28 640	52	232	1 001		
5 TO 14 YEARS	9 171	67 911	89	661	1 819	9 171	67 911	89	661	1 819		
15 TO 59 YEARS	121 827	289 375	746	5 129	13 472	121 827	289 375	746	5 129	13 472		
60 TO 64 YEARS	8 258	19 886	47	290	481	8 258	19 886	47	290	481		
65 YEARS AND OVER	30 805	42 558	80	571	1 004	30 805	42 558	80	571	1 004		
FAMILIES	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320		
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNOER 18 YEARS	9 615	53 017	121	439	1 531	9 615	53 017	121	439	1 531		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	24 436	51 177	119	897	1 919	24 436	51 177	119	897	1 919		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	129 437	259 447	611	4 843	10 991	129 437	259 447	611	4 843	10 991		
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	8 118	53 832	128	731	3 211	8 118	53 832	128	731	3 211		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 525	59 463	96	402	1 176	6 525	59 463	96	402	1 176		
4 YEARS	21 219	78 751	106	998	2 264	21 219	78 751	106	998	2 264		
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	19 057	35 736	67	576	1 586	19 057	35 736	67	576	1 586		
4 OR MORE YEARS	74 518	31 665	214	2 136	2 754	74 518	31 665	214	2 136	2 754		
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	159 949	343 015	867	5 937	14 745	159 949	343 015	867	5 937	14 745		
LABOR FORCE	106 518	209 446	585	4 290	10 857	106 518	209 446	585	4 290	10 857		
EMPLOYED	100 044	189 333	502	4 034	10 007	100 044	189 333	502	4 034	10 007		
UNEMPLOYED	3 152	18 019	50	156	657	3 152	18 019	50	156	657		
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	85 822	189 615	446	3 228	8 161	85 822	189 615	446	3 228	8 161		
LABOR FORCE	51 272	108 255	246	2 253	5 784	51 272	108 255	246	2 253	5 784		
EMPLOYED	49 306	99 686	215	2 148	5 443	49 306	99 686	215	2 148	5 443		
UNEMPLOYED	1 563	8 098	22	91	279	1 563	8 098	22	91	279		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320		
LESS THAN \$5,000	921	14 486	35	83	382	921	14 486	35	83	382		
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 819	15 818	38	183	635	1 819	15 818	38	183	635		
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2 208	16 884	25	165	670	2 208	16 884	25	165	670		
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2 672	14 207	32	161	552	2 672	14 207	32	161	552		
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	2 507	11 215	24	86	275	2 507	11 215	24	86	275		
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	4 728	15 519	8	210	403	4 728	15 519	8	210	403		
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	5 791	9 823	-	188	272	5 791	9 823	-	188	272		
\$50,000 OR MORE	9 706	4 463	43	60	131	9 706	4 463	43	60	131		
MEAN	35 708	16 362	15 417	19 000	14 750	35 708	16 362	15 417	19 000	14 750		
\$10,000	45 898	19 977	25 078	22 672	18 672	45 898	19 977	25 078	22 672	18 672		
PERSONS' POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	158 763	437 399	923	6 445	16 398	158 763	437 399	923	6 445	16 398		
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	14 750	96 011	202	1 075	3 160	14 750	96 011	202	1 075	3 160		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA												
TOTAL PERSONS	174 705	448 370	1 014	6 883	17 777							
FEMALE	92 968	241 954	478	3 671	9 566							
UNOER 5 YEARS	4 644	28 640	52	232	1 001							
5 TO 14 YEARS	9 171	67 911	69	661	1 819							
15 TO 59 YEARS	121 827	289 375	746	5 129	13 472							
60 TO 64 YEARS	8 258	19 886	47	290	481							
65 YEARS AND OVER	30 805	42 558	80	571	1 004							
FAMILIES	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320							
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNOER 18 YEARS	9 615	53 017	121	439	1 531							
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	24 436	51 177	119	897	1 919							
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	129 437	259 447	611	4 843	10 991							
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	8 118	53 832	128	731	3 211							
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 525	59 463	96	402	1 176							
4 YEARS	21 219	78 751	106	998	2 264							
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	19 057	35 736	67	576	1 586							
4 OR MORE YEARS	74 518	31 665	214	2 136	2 754							
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	159 949	343 015	867	5 937	14 745							
LABOR FORCE	106 518	209 446	585	4 290	10 857							
EMPLOYED	100 044	189 333	502	4 034	10 007							
UNEMPLOYED	3 152	18 019	50	156	657							
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	85 822	189 615	446	3 228	8 161							
LABOR FORCE	51 272	108 255	246	2 253	5 784							
EMPLOYED	49 306	99 686	215	2 148	5 443							
UNEMPLOYED	1 563	8 098	22	91	279							
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320							
LESS THAN \$5,000	921	14 486	35	83	382							
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 819	15 818	38	183	635							
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2 208	16 884	25	165	670							
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2 672	14 207	32	161	552							
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	2 507	11 215	24	86	275							
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	4 728	15 519	6	210	403							
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	5 791	9 823	-	188	272							
\$50,000 OR MORE	9 706	4 463	43	60	131							
MEAN	35 708	16 362	15 417	19 000	14 750							
\$10,000	45 898	19 977	25 078	22 672	18 672							
PERSONS' POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	158 763	437 399	923	6 445	16 398							
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	14 750	96 011	202	1 075	3 160							

1 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-1. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

THE DISTRICT PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE DISTRICT	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
		WASHINGTON CITY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	276 984	276 984	276 984
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	127	127	127
	276 857	276 857	276 857
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	89 828	89 828	89 828
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	35.5	35.5	35.5
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	163 315	163 315	163 315
VACANT HOUSING UNITS	23 714	23 714	23 714
FOR SALE ONLY	3 532	3 532	3 532
FOR RENT	10 373	10 373	10 373
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	1 224	1 224	1 224
OTHER VACANTS	8 585	8 585	8 585
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	89 828	89 828	89 828
1979 TO MARCH 1980	8 371	8 371	8 371
1975 TO 1978	17 583	17 583	17 583
1970 TO 1974	13 496	13 496	13 496
1960 TO 1969	21 335	21 335	21 335
1950 TO 1959	18 503	18 503	18 503
1949 OR EARLIER	10 540	10 540	10 540
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	163 315	163 315	163 315
1979 TO MARCH 1980	42 438	42 438	42 438
1975 TO 1978	54 089	54 089	54 089
1970 TO 1974	30 998	30 998	30 998
1960 TO 1969	25 594	25 594	25 594
1959 OR EARLIER	10 196	10 196	10 196
BATHROOMS			
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	276 857	276 857	276 857
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	7 703	7 703	7 703
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	188 949	188 949	188 949
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	33 343	33 343	33 343
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	46 862	46 862	46 862
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	253 143	253 143	253 143
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	6 566	6 566	6 566
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	171 285	171 285	171 285
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	31 324	31 324	31 324
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	43 968	43 968	43 968
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	276 857	276 857	276 857
KITCHEN FACILITIES			
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	271 704	271 704	271 704
NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	5 153	5 153	5 153
SOURCE OF WATER			
PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY	276 646	276 646	276 646
INDIVIDUAL DRILLED WELL	62	62	62
INDIVIDUAL DUG WELL	14	14	14
SOME OTHER SOURCE	135	135	135
SEWAGE DISPOSAL			
PUBLIC SEWER	274 913	274 913	274 913
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL	402	402	402
OTHER MEANS	1 542	1 542	1 542
AIR CONDITIONING			
NONE	91 066	91 066	91 066
CENTRAL SYSTEM	91 547	91 547	91 547
1 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS	94 244	94 244	94 244
HEATING EQUIPMENT			
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	133 700	133 700	133 700
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE	97 780	97 780	97 780
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP	6 953	6 953	6 953
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	11 375	11 375	11 375
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE	5 624	5 624	5 624
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE	13 376	13 376	13 376
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE	6 676	6 676	6 676
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS	738	738	738
NONE	635	635	635
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	253 143	253 143	253 143
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT			
WITH TELEPHONE	241 032	241 032	241 032
NO TELEPHONE	12 111	12 111	12 111
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
NONE	95 657	95 657	95 657
1	109 255	109 255	109 255
2	38 253	38 253	38 253
3 OR MORE	9 978	9 978	9 978

TABLE H-2. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE DISTRICT	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE	COUNTIES
		WASHINGTON CITY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	276 857	276 857	276 857
1, DETACHED	34 203	34 203	34 203
1, ATTACHED	63 350	63 350	63 350
2	9 917	9 917	9 917
3 AND 4	23 042	23 042	23 042
5 OR MORE	145 955	145 955	145 955
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC..	390	390	390
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	89 828	89 828	89 828
1, DETACHED	27 564	27 564	27 564
1, ATTACHED	42 517	42 517	42 517
2	2 281	2 281	2 281
3 AND 4	2 454	2 454	2 454
5 OR MORE	14 919	14 919	14 919
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC..	93	93	93
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	163 315	163 315	163 315
1, DETACHED	4 949	4 949	4 949
1, ATTACHED	16 368	16 368	16 368
2	6 693	6 693	6 693
3 AND 4	18 810	18 810	18 810
5 OR MORE	116 217	116 217	116 217
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC..	278	278	278
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	276 857	276 857	276 857
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	2 917	2 917	2 917
1975 TO 1978.	6 434	6 434	6 434
1970 TO 1974.	10 090	10 090	10 090
1960 TO 1969.	41 966	41 966	41 966
1950 TO 1959.	48 850	48 850	48 850
1940 TO 1949.	58 234	58 234	58 234
1939 OR EARLIER	108 366	108 366	108 366
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	89 828	89 828	89 828
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	765	765	765
1975 TO 1978.	1 575	1 575	1 575
1970 TO 1974.	1 256	1 256	1 256
1960 TO 1969.	7 308	7 308	7 308
1950 TO 1959.	11 306	11 306	11 306
1940 TO 1949.	18 298	18 298	18 298
1939 OR EARLIER	49 320	49 320	49 320
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	163 315	163 315	163 315
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	1 483	1 483	1 483
1975 TO 1978.	4 436	4 436	4 436
1970 TO 1974.	8 077	8 077	8 077
1960 TO 1969.	30 863	30 863	30 863
1950 TO 1959.	33 454	33 454	33 454
1940 TO 1949.	34 692	34 692	34 692
1939 OR EARLIER	50 310	50 310	50 310
BEDROOMS			
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	276 857	276 857	276 857
NONE.	28 142	28 142	28 142
1	96 050	96 050	96 050
2	65 360	65 360	65 360
3	57 697	57 697	57 697
4	20 279	20 279	20 279
5 OR MORE	9 329	9 329	9 329
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	89 828	89 828	89 828
NONE.	1 233	1 233	1 233
1	9 106	9 106	9 106
2	18 393	18 393	18 393
3	40 075	40 075	40 075
4	14 522	14 522	14 522
5 OR MORE	6 499	6 499	6 499
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	163 315	163 315	163 315
NONE.	24 115	24 115	24 115
1	77 417	77 417	77 417
2	40 838	40 838	40 838
3	14 203	14 203	14 203
4	4 652	4 652	4 652
5 OR MORE	2 090	2 090	2 090
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	276 857	276 857	276 857
STORIES IN STRUCTURE			
1 TO 3.	185 211	185 211	185 211
4 TO 6.	40 571	40 571	40 571
7 TO 12.	47 414	47 414	47 414
13 OR MORE.	3 661	3 661	3 661
PASSENGER ELEVATOR			
STRUCTURES WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES	91 646	91 646	91 646
WITH ELEVATOR	68 806	68 806	68 806
NO ELEVATOR	22 840	22 840	22 840

TABLE H-3. FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

UTILITY GAS	145 411
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS	3 613
ELECTRICITY	25 809
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	76 014
COAL OR COKE	382
WOOD	80
OTHER FUEL	1 486
NO FUEL USED	348

WATER HEATING FUEL

UTILITY GAS	177 218
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS	6 648
ELECTRICITY	22 387
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	44 790
OTHER	1 707
NO FUEL USED	393

COOKING FUEL

UTILITY GAS	207 710
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS	4 918
ELECTRICITY	38 058
OTHER	2 046
NO FUEL USED	411

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	
WITH A MORTGAGE	64 401
LESS THAN \$100	40 798
\$100 TO \$149	209
\$150 TO \$199	663
\$200 TO \$249	2 104
\$250 TO \$299	4 375
\$300 TO \$349	4 733
\$350 TO \$399	4 726
\$400 TO \$449	3 645
\$450 TO \$499	3 067
\$500 TO \$599	2 465
\$600 TO \$749	4 173
\$750 OR MORE	4 109
MEIAN	6 529
	.00L

NOT MORTGAGED	23 603
LESS THAN \$50	466
\$50 TO \$74	610
\$75 TO \$99	1 792
\$100 TO \$149	7 835
\$150 TO \$199	6 070
\$200 TO \$249	3 535
\$250 OR MORE	3 295
MEIAN	159
	.00L

GROSS RENT

SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	
LESS THAN \$60	161 069
\$60 TO \$79	4 618
\$80 TO \$99	2 583
\$100 TO \$119	2 770
\$120 TO \$149	3 220
\$150 TO \$169	8 944
\$170 TO \$199	12 103
\$200 TO \$249	25 031
\$250 TO \$299	39 257
\$300 TO \$349	23 045
\$350 TO \$399	12 079
\$400 TO \$499	7 531
\$500 OR MORE	7 762
NO CASH RENT	10 032
MEIAN	2 094
	.DOL.

THE DISTRICT	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES OF COLUMBIA
	THE DISTRICT	WASHINGTON CITY	
253 143	253 143	253 143	253 143
145 411	145 411	145 411	145 411
3 613	3 613	3 613	3 613
25 809	25 809	25 809	25 809
76 014	76 014	76 014	76 014
382	382	382	382
80	80	80	80
1 486	1 486	1 486	1 486
348	348	348	348
177 218	177 218	177 218	177 218
6 648	6 648	6 648	6 648
22 387	22 387	22 387	22 387
44 790	44 790	44 790	44 790
1 707	1 707	1 707	1 707
393	393	393	393
207 710	207 710	207 710	207 710
4 918	4 918	4 918	4 918
38 058	38 058	38 058	38 058
2 046	2 046	2 046	2 046
411	411	411	411
64 401	64 401	64 401	64 401
40 798	40 798	40 798	40 798
209	209	209	209
663	663	663	663
2 104	2 104	2 104	2 104
4 375	4 375	4 375	4 375
4 733	4 733	4 733	4 733
4 726	4 726	4 726	4 726
3 645	3 645	3 645	3 645
3 067	3 067	3 067	3 067
2 465	2 465	2 465	2 465
4 173	4 173	4 173	4 173
4 109	4 109	4 109	4 109
6 529	6 529	6 529	6 529
399	399	399	399
23 603	23 603	23 603	23 603
466	466	466	466
610	610	610	610
1 792	1 792	1 792	1 792
7 835	7 835	7 835	7 835
6 070	6 070	6 070	6 070
3 535	3 535	3 535	3 535
3 295	3 295	3 295	3 295
159	159	159	159
161 069	161 069	161 069	161 069
4 618	4 618	4 618	4 618
2 583	2 583	2 583	2 583
2 770	2 770	2 770	2 770
3 220	3 220	3 220	3 220
8 944	8 944	8 944	8 944
12 103	12 103	12 103	12 103
25 031	25 031	25 031	25 031
39 257	39 257	39 257	39 257
23 045	23 045	23 045	23 045
12 079	12 079	12 079	12 079
7 531	7 531	7 531	7 531
7 762	7 762	7 762	7 762
10 032	10 032	10 032	10 032
2 094	2 094	2 094	2 094
226	226	226	226

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B)

THE DISTRICT
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

TENURE	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN1	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN1
	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, BLACK AND ALEUT		ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER				AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, BLACK AND ALEUT		ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	WHITE	BLACK AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE	BLACK AND ALEUT		WHITE	BLACK AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE		
THE DISTRICT					WASHINGTON CITY							
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	85 521	161 909	445	2 655	6 254	85 521	161 909	445	2 655	6 254		
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	35 271	53 420	124	648	1 283	35 271	53 420	124	648	1 283		
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	41.2	33.0	27.9	24.4	20.5	41.2	33.0	27.9	24.4	20.5		
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	50 250	108 489	321	2 007	4 971	50 250	108 489	321	2 007	4 971		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	21 085	42 627	86	361	724	21 085	42 627	86	361	724		
WITH A MORTGAGE.	12 801	27 544	64	210	584	12 801	27 544	64	210	584		
LESS THAN \$200	192	2 750	18	7	27	192	2 750	18	7	27		
\$200 TO \$299	725	8 293	6	41	87	725	8 293	6	41	87		
\$300 TO \$399	1 598	6 698	5	16	150	1 598	6 698	6	16	150		
\$400 TO \$499	1 596	3 861	-	35	102	1 596	3 861	-	35	102		
\$500 OR MORE	8 690	5 942	34	111	218	8 690	5 942	34	111	218		
MEAN	658	336	522	520	453	658	336	522	520	453		
NOT MORTGAGED.	8 284	15 083	22	151	140	8 284	15 083	22	151	140		
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	49 903	106 615	308	2 007	4 937	49 903	106 615	308	2 007	4 937		
LESS THAN \$100	297	9 498	16	121	102	297	9 498	16	121	102		
\$100 TO \$199	8 208	39 670	76	521	1 471	8 208	39 670	76	521	1 471		
\$200 TO \$299	17 855	42 575	129	827	2 073	17 855	42 575	129	827	2 073		
\$300 OR MORE	22 549	13 813	87	511	1 193	22 549	13 813	87	511	1 193		
NO CASH RENT	994	1 059	-	27	98	994	1 059	-	27	98		
MEDIAN DOL.	289	206	253	233	235	289	206	253	233	235		
TENURE	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA											
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	85 521	161 909	445	2 655	6 254							
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	35 271	53 420	124	648	1 283							
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	41.2	33.0	27.9	24.4	20.5							
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	50 250	108 489	321	2 007	4 971							
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	21 085	42 627	86	361	724							
WITH A MORTGAGE.	12 801	27 544	64	210	584							
LESS THAN \$200	192	2 750	18	7	27							
\$200 TO \$299	725	8 293	6	41	87							
\$300 TO \$399	1 598	6 698	5	16	150							
\$400 TO \$499	1 596	3 861	-	35	102							
\$500 OR MORE	8 690	5 942	34	111	218							
MEAN	658	336	522	520	453							
NOT MORTGAGED.	8 284	15 083	22	151	140							
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	49 903	106 615	308	2 007	4 937							
LESS THAN \$100	297	9 498	16	121	102							
\$100 TO \$199	8 208	39 670	76	521	1 471							
\$200 TO \$299	17 855	42 575	129	827	2 073							
\$300 OR MORE	22 549	13 813	87	511	1 193							
NO CASH RENT	994	1 059	-	27	98							
MEDIAN DOL.	289	206	253	233	235							

1 PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. In this report, data are shown for places with 25,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places—Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the

boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places—As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown only as towns/townships in this report. The States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown for towns of 25,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 25,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. The definition of "extended cities" can be found in Appendix A of the report series *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A.

Urbanized Areas—The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled contiguous territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm—The rural farm population includes all persons living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the respondent instruction guide which relates to these questions are presented in appendix E. The population and housing subjects are defined below.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household—A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1

of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons except the spouse of the householder under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual—An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family—A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group quarters—All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire, or 10 or more unrelated persons who share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or

maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flop-houses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex—The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race—The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data are presented for housing units, households, and families classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of

the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and persons who marked the "Other" race category and provided write-in entries of other Asian and Pacific Islander groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above, e.g., Chinese and Filipino, were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for Racial Groups—The population totals for racial groups in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of additional edit and review procedures performed during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

The more extensive review and edit of the sample information resulted in a shift of some persons from the "Other" category to the racial categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander." (See the discussion on "Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing" below.) The effect of this additional editing on the sample population totals varies substantially by racial group and geographical area of the country. For instance, in California the Asian and Pacific Islander population increased by 59,155 persons from 1,253,818 in the 100-percent tabula-

tions to 1,312,973 in sample tabulations primarily as a result of this additional editing; in some other areas, the effect of the editing was negligible.

It is important to note that the differences between the sample and 100-percent population totals *also* reflect the effects of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the specific racial group as well as the size of the geographic area. (See the section, "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Information now available indicates that the 100-percent tabulations shown in PC80-1-B reports, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the *total population* of the racial groups for most geographical areas of the country. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for characteristics of race groups (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals for the racial groups.

Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing—As mentioned above, the processing of the sample questionnaires included a thorough review of write-in entries as well as additional editing to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Limited edit and review procedures were performed for entries of this type during the 100-percent processing; however, not all such cases were identified. The more thorough review of write-in entries in the sample coding operation reclassified such responses into one of the 14 specific race categories. Also, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded and subsequently tabulated as

"Asian and Pacific Islander" to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population in sample tabulations.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for some race groups. First, Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category as "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" race category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their race as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and

Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In addition, in 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories. Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Age—The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in questions 5b and 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table P-1.

Marital Status—The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated

are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

Spanish Origin—The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population" below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish origin populations, such as in some southern States,

but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by States: 1980."

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population—The population totals for the Spanish origin population in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Available information shows that the effect of the extensive edit procedures varies substantially by geographical area.

It is important to note that the sample population totals for Spanish origin may vary considerably from the 100-percent totals because of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the population and size of the area. (See the section "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Thus, the 100-percent tabulations, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the population totals of the Spanish origin population for the areas shown in this report. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for the characteristics of the Spanish origin population (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors: namely, overall improvements in the 1980

census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

School Enrollment—The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

Years of School Completed—The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

Nativity and Place of Birth—The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, in Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad (or at sea) with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth, rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English—The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which

language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home, and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Residence in 1975—The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence-in-1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability—The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a

health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability—Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)—The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any children who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded are miscarriages and still births and any of the woman's stepchildren, foster children, or adopted children.

Means of Transportation to Work—The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car,

truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week—The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status—The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation—The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupation classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker—The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979—The data on labor status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time," persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one

or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979—The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received during the calendar year 1979 for work performed as an employee at any time. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

"Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employers' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). However, the composition of most households and families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 4 and 5. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 4 and table 5 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 123.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita values when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level, based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresh-

olds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980."

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

<u>Size of family</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
1 person:	
Under 65 years	\$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years . .	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons.	5,787
4 persons.	7,412
5 persons.	8,776
6 persons.	9,915
7 persons.	11,237
8 persons.	12,484
9 or more persons.	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from

75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for non-residential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Group Quarters—Any living quarters not classified as housing units are group quarters. For more information, see the definition of group quarters in the "Population Characteristics" section of this appendix.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in these counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began.

The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For Sale Only—Vacant year-round units being offered "for sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

For Rent—Vacant year-round units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Held for Occasional Use—This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall into this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other Vacants—This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. For example, this category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not included as a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of mobile homes or trailers are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category "no elevator" refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot

and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category "no bathroom or only a half bath" consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category "some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category "other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as

their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of 1-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans

and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—“Utility gas” is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. “Bottled, tank, or LP gas” is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. “Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.” includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category “other fuel” includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and

sawdust, waste materials such as corn cobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category “other” also includes coal or coke and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category “other” includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for “specified owner-occupied” housing units. These “specified” housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Separate distributions are shown for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.” Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate

taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for “specified renter-occupied” housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed “gross rent” is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “no cash rent” in the rent tabulations.



Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated

as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were

available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reserva-

tions and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data tabulated in this publication are based on a sample of the 1980 census. These data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the

interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., air-conditioning, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the ap-

propriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean, presented in certain tables, depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an

ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the

average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was

assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
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Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in group quarters</i>
Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder	
Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)
Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin	
Group	
<i>White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>	
<i>Male</i>	
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
<i>Female</i>	
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
<i>Black Race</i>	
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial

weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference

was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
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17-32	<i>Black Race</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
33-48	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
49-64	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
65-80	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Renter</i>
	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Rent Categories</i>
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
125-146	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i> Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
147-168	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i> Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned before, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive

programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training

packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed, and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that

item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	2/														
	Size of publication area														
500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000		
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570	
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190		
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470		
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480	

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	1/														
	Base of percentage														
500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000			
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Household type.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Household relationship.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Household size.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Marital status.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.9	1.9	1.9
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.9	1.9	1.9
Residence in 1975.....	4.3	4.3	4.3
Means of transportation to work.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
School enrollment.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Years of school completed.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Veteran status.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Labor force status.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
Household income.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Family income.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Unrelated individual income.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Workers in family.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
Poverty status: Family.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.1	2.1	2.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Tenure.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Stories in structure.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Passenger elevator.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Source of water.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.1	1.1

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units
in Sample: 1980**

[For definitions of terms, see appendixes
A and B]

THE DISTRICT PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PERSONS		HOUSING UNITS	
	100- PERCENT IN COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE	100- PERCENT IN COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE
THE DISTRICT.	638 333	13.7	276 984	13.8
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				
WASHINGTON CITY.	638 333	13.7	276 984	13.8
COUNTIES				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	638 333	13.7	276 984	13.8

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one well which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark A *public system*. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cepe Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for *6 or more* months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

•

•

•

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	L	A6
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Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):

SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

Here are the
QUESTIONS
↓

These are the columns
for ANSWERS →
Please fill one column for each
person listed in Question 1.

2. How is this person related to the person
in column 1?

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative" of person in column 1,
give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law,
niece, grandson, etc.

3. Sex Fill one circle.

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

PERSON in column 1

PERSON in column 2

Last name	Last name
First name	Middle initial
	First name
	Middle initial

4. Is this person —

Fill one circle.

White Asian Indian
 Black or Negro Hawaiian
 Japanese Guamanian
 Chinese Samoan
 Filipino Eskimo
 Korean Aleut
 Vietnamese Other — Specify
 Indian (Amer.)
 Print tribe →

If relative of person in column 1:

Husband/wife Father/mother
 Son/daughter Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:

Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative
 Partner, roommate Paid employee

5. Age, and month and year of birth

a. Print age at last birthday.

b. Print month and fill one circle.

c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle
below each number.

a. Age at last birthday

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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 3

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/Sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian
<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — Specify
Print tribe →	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1	
1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0	
9 <input type="radio"/> 1 0 1 0	
2 0 2 0	
3 0 3 0	
4 0 4 0	
5 0 5 0	
6 0 6 0	
7 0 7 0	
8 0 8 0	
9 0 9 0	
b. Month of birth	
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.	
<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June	
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.	
<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
Now married	
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Never married
No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano	
Yes, Puerto Rican	
Yes, Cuban	
Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
No, has not attended since February 1	
Yes, public school, public college	
Yes, private, church-related	
Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school	<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
<input type="radio"/>	
College (academic year) →	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
<input type="radio"/>	
Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1,
please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.	
<input type="radio"/> No	
H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.	
<input type="radio"/> No	
H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.	
<input type="radio"/> No	
H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?	
<input type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> 2 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 3 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 4 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 5 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 6 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 7 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 8 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 9 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> This is a mobile home or trailer	
H5. Do you enter your living quarters —	
<input type="radio"/> Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?	
<input type="radio"/> Through someone else's living quarters?	
H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No, have some but not all plumbing facilities <input type="radio"/> No plumbing facilities in living quarters	
H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.	
<input type="radio"/> 1 room <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms	
H8. Are your living quarters —	
<input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?	
<input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent?	
<input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?	

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
0 0 0	0 0 0 0	Occupied	C1. Is this unit for —	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
I I I	I I I I	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	0 0 0 I I I
2 2 2	2 2 2 2	Vacant	C2. Vacancy status	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	2 2 2 3 3 3
3 3 3	3 3 3 3	<input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		4 4 4 5 5 5 G G G
4 4 4	4 4 4 4	Group quarters	C3. Is this unit boarded up?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
5 5 5	5 5 5 5	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation			
6 6 6	6 6 6 6				
7 7 7	7 7 7 7				
8 8 8	8 8 8 8				
9 9 9	9 9 9 9				
E. Indicators					
1. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Mail return					
2. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Pop./F					

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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<p>H13. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p> <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p> <p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — <i>Skip to H15</i> <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</p>	<p>H22b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 0 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 1 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 2 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 3 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 4 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 5 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 6 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 7 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 8 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yearly cost</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — <i>Skip to H16</i> <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</p> <p>b. Last year, 1979, did seies of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H22c.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 0 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 1 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 2 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 3 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 4 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 5 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 6 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 7 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 8 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 9 9</p> <p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</p>	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p> <p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</p> <p>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here</p>	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</p>	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</p> <p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</p>

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30—H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- Yes
- No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$.00 OR No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

0
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

(1)	2.	4.	(2)	2.	4.	(3)	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I
2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3
0 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	0 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	0 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5
6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6	6 6 6	6 6 6
No	7	7 7 7	No	7	7 7 7	No	7	7 7 7
0 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	0 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	0 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9

(4)	2.	4.	(5)	2.	4.	(6)	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I	I I I
2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3
0 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	0 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	0 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	5 5 5
6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6	6 6 6	6 6 6
No	7	7 7 7	No	7	7 7 7	No	7	7 7 7
0 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	0 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	0 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9	9 9 9

(7)	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
I I	I I I	I I I	I I	I I I I	I I I	I I I I I
2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
Yes	3 3	3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
0 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
No	7	7 7 7	7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
0 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 6

Name of Person 1 on page 2: Last name First name Middle initial		
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.		
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.		
12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States? ○ Yes, a naturalized citizen ○ No, not a citizen ○ Born abroad of American parents		
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay? ○ 1975 to 1980 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1950 to 1959 ○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ Before 1950		
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? ○ Yes ○ No, only speaks English — Skip to 14		
b. What is this language? (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)		
c. How well does this person speak English? ○ Very well ○ Not well ○ Well ○ Not at all		
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see Instruction guide. (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)		
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there. ○ Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person ○ Yes, this house — Skip to 16 ○ No, different house		
b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)? (1) State, foreign country. Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____		
(2) County: _____		
(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____		
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.? ○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area		

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

16. When was this person born? ○ Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 ○ Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person					
17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? ○ Yes ○ No					
b. Attending college? ○ Yes ○ No					
c. Working at a job or business? ○ Yes, full time ○ No ○ Yes, part time					
18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see Instruction guide. ○ Yes ○ No — Skip to 19					
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. ○ May 1975 or later ○ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) ○ February 1955—July 1964 ○ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) ○ World War II (September 1940—July 1947) ○ World War I (April 1917—November 1918) ○ Any other time					
19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . . a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? Yes No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? Yes No c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? Yes No					
20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Do not count her stepchildren 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more or children she has adopted. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○					
21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once? ○ Once ○ More than once b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage? (Month) — (Year) (Month) — (Year)					
c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? ○ Yes ○ No					
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY					
Per. 11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13b.	14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15b.	23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24a. VL
No. 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I
2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3
4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5
6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7
8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
○ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
○ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours _____

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see Instruction guide.

a. Address (Number and street) _____

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area

d. County _____

e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes _____

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
○ Car ○ Taxicab
○ Truck ○ Motorcycle
○ Van ○ Bicycle
○ Bus or streetcar ○ Walked only
○ Railroad ○ Worked at home
○ Subway or elevated ○ Other — Specify _____

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c.
Otherwise, skip to 28.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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c. When going to work <u>last week</u> , did this person usually —		CENSUS USE 21b.		
<input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28	<input type="radio"/> Drive others only			
<input type="radio"/> Share driving		<input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only		
d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u> ?				
<input type="radio"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 7 or more	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
After answering 24d, skip to 28.				
25. Was this person <u>temporarily absent</u> or on <u>layoff</u> from a job or business <u>last week</u> ?				
<input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff				
<input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.				
<input type="radio"/> No				
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27		
b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u> ?				
<input type="radio"/> No, already has a job		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill				
<input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?				
<input type="radio"/> 1980	<input type="radio"/> 1978	<input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974		
<input type="radio"/> 1979	<input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977	<input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier	Skip to 31d	
		<input type="radio"/> Never worked		
28—30. Current or most recent job activity				
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business <u>last week</u> . If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business <u>last week</u> , give information for last job or business since 1975.				
28. Industry				
a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.				
(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)				
b. What kind of business or industry was this?				
Describe the activity at location where employed.				
(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)				
c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)				
Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="radio"/> Retail trade		
Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)		
29. Occupation				
a. What kind of work was this person doing?				
(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)				
b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?				
(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)				
30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)				
Employee of <u>private</u> company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="checkbox"/>				
Federal <u>government</u> employee <input type="checkbox"/>				
State <u>government</u> employee <input type="checkbox"/>				
Local <u>government</u> employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>				
Self employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —				
Own business not incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Own business incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Working <u>without pay</u> in family business or farm <input type="checkbox"/>				

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?		CENSUS USE ONLY 31b. 31c. 31d.
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.		
Weeks		
c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?		
Hours		
d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?		
Weeks		
32. Income in 1979 — Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.		
During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?		
If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?		
a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00		
<input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)		
b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00		
<input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)		
c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00		
<input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)		
d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00		
<input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)		
e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00		
<input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)		
f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00		
<input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)		
g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .		
Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes → \$.00		
<input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)		
33. What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. \$.00		
(Annual amount — Dollars)		
If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.		
OR <input type="radio"/> None		

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

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